

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 7th February, 1882.

POLITICAL.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 1st February says that

Circulation,
425 copies.

The advance of Russia in Central Asia.

it appears that Russian Engineers have surveyed the ground from Askabad to a certain place in the direction of Herat. In fact the Russians have made as much progress in Central Asia in a few years as no one imagined they would be able to achieve in a hundred years. Mr. Gladstone should not allow himself to be deceived by their flattery. He should always be on the alert and closely watch their advance. The administration of the late Conservative Government was not free from faults, but it must be said to its credit that it always dealt with frontier politics with firmness and ability. Rail-roads should be constructed from Peshawar to Kabul and Herat.

The *Mitra Vids* of the 30th January takes the Amir

Circulation,
250 copies.

The murder of Muhammad Jan.

to task for the murder of Muhammad Jan, expressing nearly the same sentiments as were expressed by the *Atish-i-Am* of the 25th January (*vide* the Selections from Vernacular Newspapers for the week ending the 31st January, 1882, page 56).



GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* of the 3rd February expresses satisfaction at the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act and thanks the Viceroy and the members of the Legislative Council for its repeal.

The same paper says that it appears that the Government has appointed an Educational Commission, which is to sit at Calcutta, to find out what measures should be adopted to encourage and improve still further the vernaculars. The Hon'ble Mr. Hunter has been appointed President of the Commission. The Hon'ble Saiyid Ahmad Khan and Mr. Deighton, Principal of the Agra College, will represent these provinces at the Commission. The President will visit some principal towns in the country and consult the local officers on the subject. We highly approve of the encouragement of the vernaculars, but we hope that this will not be done at the expense of high English education.

Circulation,
147 copies.

The *Mufid-i-Ām* (Agra) of the 1st February urges that the head-quarters of the Local Government should be again removed from Allahabad to Agra. Agra is in every respect a far better place than Allahabad. It was the capital of the Mughal emperor Akbar. There are several beautiful buildings there, such as the Taj Mahal, the Fort, Akbar's Mausoleum, &c. The climate of Agra is better than that of Allahabad. Everything is cheaper there. At Allahabad many men employed in public offices have still to live in *kacha* houses. But at Agra they could easily get *paka* houses to live in. It may be asked, if the public offices are again transferred to Agra, what will the Government do with the public buildings which have already been constructed at Allahabad for the accommodation of those offices? The buildings may be made over to the East Indian Railway Company. No new buildings

would have to be constructed at Agra, because the buildings in which the offices were formerly held still exist. When Lord Northbrook paid a visit to Agra, he expressed great admiration at the city. Not only should Agra be again made the seat of the North-Western Provinces Government, but Delhi also should be again placed under the jurisdiction of this Government.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad) for January (received on the 6th February) in regard to the appointment of the Hon'ble Saiyid Ahmad Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., and the Hon'ble Raja Shiva Prasád, C.S.I., as Additional Members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, says that the former first entered the public service as a Tahsildar and the latter as a clerk on Rs. 20 a month. They are good examples of what a man can accomplish by his own efforts. They have gradually attained high honour and distinction. Both of them are obsequious, but it must be said to the credit of the Hon'ble Saiyid Ahmad Khan that he not only looks to his own interests, but also does good to his co-religionists; whereas Raja Shiva Prasád only looks to his own interests. Those men who enjoy Raja Shiva Prasád's good graces may rejoice over his exaltation to the Viceroy's Council, but it is a matter of indifference to the people at large. However, we are glad to see that a Hindu of these provinces has been admitted to the Council.

Circulation,
225 copies.

The same paper states that Sir George Couper, Bart., will retire from the service this year. As we have long been acquainted with him, we cannot but regret his separation from us. He had many good qualities in him. His kindness and love for the people was unrivalled. He showed no partiality to his countrymen. Famine broke out in the country in his time and the people

Sir George Couper, Bart.,
Lieutenant-Governor of
North-Western Provinces
and Chief Commissioner
of Oudh.

suffered greatly from the calamity, but they managed to tide over their distress, thanks to him. There is no doubt that the people of Oudh will be greatly grieved at his departure. He was very fond of Lucknow and desired that it should be made the capital of the united provinces, but Lord Lytton did not accede to his wishes. He made the taluqdars of Oudh forget the grief, which they felt at the removal of Wajid Ali Shah, by his good treatment. He passed his time in ease and comfort, and did not trouble his head much, like other Lieutenant-Governors, with the affairs of the State. There is no doubt that when a man attains a high office he should enjoy himself and not work himself to death. He has given rest to the Educational Department, which was subjected to much interference in the time of Sir William Muir. The authors who received rewards for their books in the time of Sir William Muir have had little encouragement in his time. He found a good Director of Public Instruction in Mr. Griffith, though he bestows his favours only on the Benares and Bareilly men.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* of the 1st February states that the editors of vernacular papers published in Bengal intend to send an address to His Excellency the Viceroy expressing their gratitude to him for the repeal of the Press Act, and urges that the native editors of the Panjab should also prepare an address and forward it to the Viceroy through the *Anjuman-i-Panjáb*.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The same. *The Vritta Dhárá* (published in Marathi at Dhar) of the 23rd January (received on the 3rd February) thanks the Viceroy for the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act and advises the native editors to be more careful in future in conducting their papers, in order that even narrow-minded officers may not be able to find fault with them.

The *Mittra Vilds* (Lahore) of the 30th January says that

Circulation,
250 copies.

European soldiers sentenced to imprisonment by any court of law to be conducted to the prison under the custody of European soldiers.

the Government of India has issued an order to the effect that when any European soldier is sentenced to imprisonment by any Court, he should be sent to the prison under the custody of European soldiers and not native police constables, and that where there are no European soldiers available, they should be sent for from the nearest cantonment for the purpose. It is believed that the cause of the issue of this order is that on a recent occasion two European soldiers, who were being conducted to the prison by police constables, were laughed at by some natives. If this is really the cause which has induced the Government of India to issue the order in question, it is surprising that such a small matter should have been noticed by the Government. Native chiefs sometimes have their turbans removed from their heads, and even lose their shoes at darbars, but no one takes any notice of this matter. But it is difficult to realize how the measure adopted by the Government will prevent the people from laughing at European prisoners until the European soldiers who conduct them are empowered to shoot or imprison any man who laughs at them.

The *Akmal-ul-Akhbar* (Delhi) of the 31st January

Circulation,
80 copies.

The trial of the European soldiers who were charged with killing a native at Basant, Delhi.

(received on the 4th February) gives an account of the trial of the three European soldiers charged with causing the death of a native at Basant (Delhi), held in the court of Mr. Rowe, Judge of Small Cause Court, and Magistrate (*sic*) of Delhi. The paper publishes an abstract of the statements of the witnesses examined by the Magistrate, and says that at the end of the trial the Magistrate observed that the evidence did not show that the accused had fired. Even if this had been proved, the accused would not be guilty. He would record his judgment afterwards.

Circulation,
275 copies.

RAILWAY.

The *Sahas* (Allahabad) of the 28th January, referring to the Shikohabad Railway accident, remarks that the railway servants, who have the lives of thousands of passengers in their hands, cannot be too careful in the performance of their duties. If the engine-driver of the mail train had acted with sufficient care, the collision might have been avoided. We are afraid that the whole blame will be laid on the shoulders of the native engine-driver of the goods train. The railway authorities have declared that 12 persons were killed and 14 wounded by the collision. But the public is inclined to think that the number has been understated. When any railway accident occurs in England, the exact number of killed and wounded is published, but such is not the case in this country. Here in such cases the railway employes often bury some of the wounded men with the dead or throw them into the river. They do this apparently in order that the Company may not have to pay damages. But such an act shows great meanness and illiberality on their part. The heirs of the men whose bodies are thus secretly disposed of by the railway servants never know the truth. As they are ignorant whether their friends have been killed or not, they do not perform the funeral rites, nor are they able to claim damages from the Railway Company.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 30th January, in its local news column, states: We have heard that some days ago, when five or six women were drawing water from a well near Raja-ki-mandvi, five European soldiers went to the well, snatched from the women their earthen pots, and seized one of the women. In the meantime the other women fled away. One rumour says that the soldiers violated the woman who had unfortunately fallen into their hands. Another version of the story is that

when she lay struggling with one of the soldiers, a man arrived and rescued her. The soldiers had guns with them, and therefore the people did not think it wise to interfere. Do not such occurrences cast a stain on British rule and remind one of the days of old Muhammadan rule? Are the soldiers appointed to protect the lives and property of the people or to oppress them? Towards the end of December last some soldiers seized a carriage belonging to a respectable native and did great damage to it. An enquiry was made into the matter, but no punishment was inflicted on the offenders. We are afraid that similarly nothing will be done in the case of the poor woman in question. It is rumoured that some European soldiers also lately misbehaved at a railway station and were guilty of misconduct even towards a civil officer.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad) for January (received on the 6th February) makes the following

Circulation,
225 copies.

The alleged mismanagement of the Magh Mela, Allahabad.

complaints in connection with the management of the *Magh Mela* held at Allahabad :—(1) A very heavy tax was levied from the traders at the fair, and the result was that they adulterated articles, sold them at very high rates and used short weights. One or two sweetmeat-sellers had to pay a tax of Rs. 1,400 each. The man who had the monopoly for the supply of *pind* (which consists of a small quantity of flour and is offered by the pilgrims to the manes) paid Rs. 2,800 for the monopoly. In the city wheat-flour sells at one *anna* a *seer*, but at the fair fuel wood was sold at one *anna* a *seer*. Those shopkeepers who were charged for the land they occupied at Rs. 10 a square yard last year were charged at Rs. 20 or Rs. 24 a square yard this time. It is believed that about 7,000 barbers took out licenses to shave pilgrims, and each barber had to pay Rs. 4 for the license. Hence it is obvious that the money derived from the issue of licenses to barbers alone amounted to Rs. 28,000. If the Government looks upon the fair as a source of income, why does it not

levy a tax on the pilgrims, as was done by the Musalman kings, instead of levying a heavy tax on the traders? Such heavy taxes should not be taken from traders at the fair. The land tax should not be more than Rs. 4 a square yard. Even if the tax is levied at this low rate, the income will amply suffice for the cost of the fair.

(2) No one was allowed to take a walking-stick with him to the fair. This prohibition must have pressed severely upon the people, especially on old and weak persons. All men who had sticks with them had to surrender them at the police-station on the *band* or embankment. The people should not be deprived of their walking-sticks.

(3) The income of the fair is estimated by the public at one and a half lakhs of rupees, but it is said that only Rs. 40,000 were paid into the Government treasury as the income of the fair. The expenditure incurred on account of the fair is said to have amounted to Rs. 11,000. It is difficult to realize in what way this expenditure was incurred. The ground was not even watered.

(4) Although such a large income was raised, the comfort of the pilgrims was little consulted. The pilgrims had to cross one or two small streams before they could reach the junction where they were to bathe. The streams could have been filled up at a very small cost. The pilgrims were exposed to great inconvenience in wading through the streams, shivering with cold. The fact of the matter is that no person who is not himself a Hindu can make proper arrangements for the convenience of the pilgrims. Proper sanitary arrangements were not made at the fair, and consequently cholera broke out.

Circulation,
225 copies.

The *Sahas* (Allahabad) of the 28th January (received on the 1st February) has a long article on the mismanagement of the Magh Mela. The complaints made by the editor are briefly as follows:—(1) The police force placed

The same.

at the disposal of the city inspector of police who was in charge of the fair hardly consisted of one hundred constables. At a fair where lakhs of people were gathered together and where the pilgrims and shopkeepers had lakhs of rupees worth of property, a stronger body of police should have been posted. (2) The land tax was levied at four or five times the rate charged in previous years, and the traders who had the monopoly for the supply of fuel, earthen pots, flour, and other necessities, charged the pilgrims at their own rates for the articles. Firewood sells in the city at $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds for the rupee, but the pilgrims had to pay for it at the rate of sixteen ~~seers~~ for the rupee at the fair. No one was allowed to take anything from the city to the fair. On the one hand a hospital was established for the treatment of sick persons, but on the other hand such a heavy tax was imposed on the traders who set up their booths in the fair that they could not make up the loss without adulterating articles and using false weights. Can we expect that a sweetmeat-seller who paid a tax of Rs. 1,400 would sell pure and unadulterated articles of food? (3) We have heard from a trustworthy source that when one day a strong wind was blowing, the city inspector, of police prohibited the pilgrims from cooking their food during the day, under the threat that any man who disobeyed the order would have to undergo ten stripes. As the huts in which the pilgrims lived were made of straw and would readily have caught fire, the pilgrims should have been warned to be very careful in cooking their food, but it was unjust to prohibit them altogether from doing so. If they were not to prepare their food during the day, were they to subsist on parched grain that day or to cook their food at night? But did the inspector of police know that there are many Hindus who do not eat anything at night? The management of the fair should not have been placed in the hands of a Musalman officer, but in those of one or two able Hindu Municipal Commissioners. It is almost needless to say that the police constables greatly

oppressed the ignorant pilgrims. (4) When it was expected that there would be a gathering of twenty or thirty lakhs of people, a large number of sweepers and conservancy carts should have been engaged for the removal of filth. But this was not done, and all the filth was allowed to accumulate by the river's side. The *prágwáls* were made to construct all huts for pilgrims in a comparatively short area near the junction. As there was ample room, it would have been better, on sanitary grounds, if the huts had been spread over a larger area.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Jalwa-i-Túr* (Meerut) of the 1st February states that some daring robberies which have lately been committed in Meerut remind one of the days of native rule. Some thieves lately entered the house of a man at Kalyanpur, Jani, Meerut, brutally killed him, his wife, his son and his daughter, and carried away some thousands of rupees. The present police at Meerut should be suspended or transferred to another place. Some time before the above occurrence took place a man killed a potter at a village called Dorálah and carried away his clothes. The sub-inspector of police accompanied by some men pursued the thieves. The thieves even beat the sub-inspector, but one of them was taken prisoner. A murder was also committed at Bhojpur. In our opinion the Inspector-General of Police should himself come to Meerut and make enquiries into these cases. Moreover, rewards should be offered by Government for the arrest of the robbers. The editor also complains of the prevalence of theft at the cantonments in Meerut and charges the police with dereliction of duty. Lately four hundred blankets were stolen from the shop of a cloth merchant. (The *Lawrence Gazette* of Meerut, referring to the Kalyanpur robbery, says that the robbers killed two men and three women and carried away sixteen hundred rupees worth of property.)

Circulation,
90 copies.

The *Mihri-Nimroz* (Bijnor) stated in its issue of the 8th August, 1881, that the Amin of Dhampur (Bijnor) committed adultery with a woman of the sweeper caste.

The editor of the *Mihri-Nimroz* fined for publishing a defamatory article.

and that the constables and sweepers seized them and severely beat them. It appears from the *Mihr-i-Nimroz* of the 31st January, 1882, that the editor was prosecuted by the Amin for defamation and has been fined Rs. 125. The native doctor in charge of the dispensary at Sherkot, Dhampur, has also brought a criminal suit against the editor in regard to the complaint published by the editor against him in his paper of the 22nd October last (*vide* the Selections from vernacular newspapers for the week ending the 1st November, 1881, page 636).

The *Vritta Dhara* of the 30th January refers to the prosecution of some native editors of Poona by Rao Bahadur Madho Rao Barve, Prime Minister of Kolhapur, for defamation, and asks the native chiefs of the Deccan to assist the editors with money in conducting the defence.

Circulation,
125 copies.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Afshar-i-Hind</i>	... Jalandhar,	Urdu	Weekly	... Barkat Ali	1882. Jany. 27th & 4th Feb.	1882. 1st & 7th respectively.	...
2	<i>Afshar-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	... Divan Buta Singh,	" 30th & 3rd Feb.	" 2nd & 6th respectively.	...
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	... Agra	Ditto	Weekly	... Khwaja Yusuf Ali,	" 28th	" 2nd	225 copies.
4	<i>Ajman-al-Akhbar</i>	... Moradabad,	Ditto	Ditto	... Ali Husain Khan	" 26th	" 1st	115 "
5	<i>Ajman-i-Sikandari</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	... Ahmad Bakhsh	" 28th	" 3rd	60 "
6	<i>Ain-al-Akhbar</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	... Dilawar Ali	" 30th	" 2nd	64 "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	... Kamta Prasad	" 31st	" 3rd	140 "
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	... Mukund Ram	" 28th & 1st Feb.	" 1st & 4th respectively.	1,700 "
9	<i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	... Mirza Faiyaz Beg	" 1st & 1st Feb.	" 4th	80 "
10	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamanshi</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	... Purn Chaud	Feb. 1st	" 3rd	125 "
11	<i>Alman-al-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	... Fakhr-al-din	Jany. 31st	" 4th	80 "
12	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	... Aligarh	Urdu-Eng- lish.	Bi-weekly	... Gohab Rai	" 31st & Feb. 4th.	" 2nd & 6th respectively.	276 copies (in- cluding 62 co- pies taken by Govt.)
13	<i>Almora Akhbar</i>	... Almora	Hindi	Bi-monthly,	... Sada Nand	Feb. 1st	" 4th	51 copies.
14	<i>Ajman-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	... Chandan Lal	Jany. 28th	" "	135 "
15	<i>Ajman-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	Urdu-Eng- lish.	Ditto	... Mir Nisar Ali	Feb. 1st	" "	425 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)

16	<i>Asud-ul-Abdār</i> ... Lucknow, ... Urdu	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur ... 2nd	...	...	125 copies.
17	<i>Arya Darpan</i> ... Shajahanpur, ... Hindi-Urdu	Bi-monthly	Rakhtawar Singh ... Jan. 15th	...	...	402 "
18	<i>Ahsan-ul-Sunnat</i> ... Lahore ... Urdu	Monthly	Muhammad Husain, For Oct., 1881	...	...	350 "
19	<i>Ahsan-ul-Abdār</i> ... Delhi ... Ditto	Tri-monthly	Mirza Khan ... Feb. 1st	...	...	100 "
20	<i>Abd-ul-Rashid</i> ... Allahabad ... Hindi	Weekly	Tota Ram ... 2nd	...	...	143 "
21	<i>Abd-ul-Qadir</i> ... Bareilly ... Urdu	Ditto	Thakur Prasad ... Jan. 20th	...	...	225 "
22	<i>Abd-ul-Qadir</i> ... Bareilly ... Urdu	Ditto	Muhammad Husain, 21st	...	...	410 "
23	<i>Abd-ul-Qadir</i> ... Bareilly ... Urdu	Ditto	Fida Husain ... Feb. 1st	...	...	115 "
24	<i>Abd-ul-Qadir</i> ... Bareilly ... Urdu	Ditto	Gurukul Singh ... Jan. 25th & 1st	...	...	300 "
25	<i>Abd-ul-Qadir</i> ... Bareilly ... Urdu	Ditto	Umacharan ... 29th	...	...	...
26	<i>Abd-ul-Qadir</i> ... Bareilly ... Urdu	Ditto	Bakhtawar Singh ... 1st	...	...	225 "
27	<i>Abd-ul-Qadir</i> ... Bareilly ... Urdu	Ditto	Mahabir Prasad ... Feb. 1st & 4th	...	...	188 "
28	<i>Abd-ul-Qadir</i> ... Bareilly ... Urdu	Ditto	Ganesh Lal ... 1st	...	...	50 "
29	<i>Abd-ul-Qadir</i> ... Bareilly ... Urdu	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub, Jan. 20th	...	...	250 "
30	<i>Abd-ul-Qadir</i> ... Bareilly ... Urdu	Ditto	Laxmi Shankar, M.A. Feb. 2nd	...	...	725 copies (including 370 copies taken by Govt.)
31	<i>Abd-ul-Qadir</i> ... Bareilly ... Urdu	Ditto	Pandit Chintamani Jan. 20th	...	...	350 copies.
32	<i>Abd-ul-Qadir</i> ... Bareilly ... Urdu	Ditto	Mir Husain ... Feb. 1st	...	...	90 "
33	<i>Abd-ul-Qadir</i> ... Bareilly ... Urdu	Ditto	Maha Narain ... 1st	...	...	...
34	<i>Abd-ul-Qadir</i> ... Bareilly ... Urdu	Ditto	Khairat Lal ... Jan. 21st	...	...	200 "
35	<i>Abd-ul-Qadir</i> ... Bareilly ... Urdu	Ditto	Brij Lal ... 29th	...	...	600 "
36	<i>Abd-ul-Qadir</i> ... Bareilly ... Urdu	Ditto	Jawwad Ali ... Feb. 1st & 4th	...	...	490 copies (including 36 copies taken by Govt.)
37	<i>Abd-ul-Qadir</i> ... Bareilly ... Urdu	Ditto	Sayid Jamil-al-din, Jan. 25th & 1st	...	...	305 copies.

57	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prasad	1st to 7th	1st to 7th respectively.	715 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
58	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	Jany. 31st	5th	600 copies.
59	Penjab Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Asim	" 25th & 28th	1st	300 "
60	Penjab Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Fateh-al-din	Feb. 1st	4th	150 "
61	Patiala Akhbar	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	Jany. 30th	2nd	300 "
62	Prayag Samachar	Allahabad,	Hindi	Ditto	Pandit Dewkinandan.	Feb. 6th	6th	...
63	Prince of Wales' Gazette.	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	" 4th	"	50 "
64	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	Jany. 30th & 2nd Feb.	1st & 7th respectively.	517 "
65	Reformer	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Nobin Chandar Rae,	" 30th	2nd	...
66	Rohilkhand Akhbar	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Bishan Sarup	Decr. 24th & 31st & Jany. 7th & 14th.	2nd & 6th respectively.	110 "
67	Sabha Kapurthala	Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Sharf-al-din	Feb. 4th	6th	115 "
68	Sadig-al-Akhbar	Bahawalpur.	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Quds	" 2nd	"	455 "
69	Safar-i-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bulaqi Das	Jany. 31st	2nd	150 "
70	Sahas	Allahabad,	Bengali	Weekly	Rajni Kant Basu	" 28th	1st	275 "
71	Saiyid-i-Oudh	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Ahmad Husain	" 29th & 6th Feb.	5th & 7th respectively.	...
72	Sajjan Kirti Sadharan.	Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	Banshi Dhar	Jany. 30th	3rd	225 "
73	Shala-i-Tar	Cawnpore,	Urdu	Ditto	Haider Ali	" 31st & 7th	2nd & 3rd respectively.	...
74	Sitara-i-Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Banwari Lal	" 29th	2nd	...
75	Tahsil-al-Akbar	Etanpur	Ditto	Monthly	Manni Lal	Feb. 1st	3rd	500 "
76	Tilaka-al-Akbar	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Ali	" 4th	7th	...
77	Tufayl-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Wilayat Ali	Jany. 29th, 15th & 22nd.	2nd & 4th respectively.	200 "

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
78	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	... Sialkot ...	Urdu	Four times a week.	Gyan Chand	1882. Jan. 27th & 29th	1882. Feb. 1st	900 copies.
79	<i>Vriddha Dhara</i>	... Dhar ...	Marathi	Weekly	Hari Bhaskar	" 23rd & 30th	" 3rd	125 "
80	<i>Waghu-i-Azam</i>	... Ghāsiṭpur, ...	Urdu	Ditto	Siraj-al-din Ahmad	" 30th	" 1st	250 "

ALLAHABAD,

The 11th February, 1882.

PRIYÁ DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.